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The Supply of Ivory.

An enormous number of elephants are destroyed in the course of every year, often as unpleasant neighbors to man in the wild state, prone to make war with the rice and grain fields, but far more persistently and fully to meet the demands of commerce for the ivory of the tusks. Though the best and the strongest of all existing quadrupeds, the animal is very readily decoyed into captivity in order to be domesticated, and is easily slain by the hunter's rifle. The great bull elephant of three tons weight—leader of a herd—generally falls lifeless in an instant, if a ball is fully planted in the eye, or at the base of the ear, or behind the ear; and "crack" sportsmen have been known to kill right and left, one with a barrel. In part of the northern province of Siam, upon the reward of a few shillings per head being offered by the authorities, 3,500 were caught in less than three years by the natives. A field alone requires annually the slaughter of a large army of the huge pachyderms, estimated years ago at 22,000, to furnish ivory for the various articles produced in its manufacturing establishments; and every civilized country needs a supply of the material for the useful and ornamental arts. Hence, not being prolific, it is by means improbable, that long before our humanity is over the elephant will be numbered with extinct species.

The tusks of the elephant are genuine teeth, of peculiar form, and large dimensions when perfectly developed. They alone supply that variety of dentine or tooth-substance which is properly called ivory, though many other animals, the hippopotamus, narwhal, and walrus, possess horns, or tusks of sufficient size and density to be used in the arts for the like purposes, and which hence popularly bear the same name. Of the two existing species of elephant, the Indian and the African, the latter has by far the larger tusks. They supply the manufacturer with his material, valued on account of its closer grain, superior whiteness, and capability of receiving the best polish. Sometimes the tusks are stunted, growing not more than ten or twelve inches in length, and weighing only a few pounds; but are completely formed a single tusk will sometimes weigh 170 lbs., and occasionally considerably more. A pair appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, taken from an elephant killed on the banks of Lake Ngami, which weighed 325 lbs.

Each tusk measured eight feet six inches in length, and had a circuit of twenty-two inches at the base.

In very high latitudes, where the remains of animals are preserved for ages by the rigorous cold of the climate, a further supply of ivory is obtained from the tusks of extinct species, which, with the bones, sometimes even the flesh and hair, are found imbedded in the frozen soil, having undergone but little alteration. The northern parts of Siberia, especially the lower valley of the Lena, and some islands in the polar waters, are well-known localities for these "Adamitic things," or "things of Adam's time," as they are locally called, from their obvious antiquity. In the year 1770, an obscure fur trader named Liakhov, having occasion to visit the shore of the Arctic Ocean, saw while there a herd of reindeer coming over the ice from the north. Guided by the track of the animals, he travelled with sledge and dogs over the ice-fields for nearly fifty miles, and then came to an island, beyond which was another, the members of a small archipelago now known as the Liakhov group, or New Siberia. Few spots are more geologically remarkable. Hills of fossil wood line the shores, while large tracts are composed of tusks, bones, and other animal remains deposited in the superficial sand, gravel, and loam, cemented by ice. It is remarkable of this curious produce that the tusks decrease in size and weight from south to north, as if they had been borne to their present sites by some great drift in that direction, which carried the lighter ones the farthest. Those of the islands are the smallest, but are much whiter and apparently fresher than those of the continent.

The best known and most abundant of these relics of ancient life belong to the *Elephas primigenius* of Blumenbach, called *Elephas fossilis* by Cuvier, the mammoth of popular speech. The latter name signifies, "an animal of the earth." It originated with the ignorant presumption, that being unable to endure the light of day, the creature was chiefly subterranean in its habits, like the existing mole. But some of the simple-minded natives had another theory, and were only concerned to have the remains undisturbed. "Take from us," said they to the first Russian adventurers, "our gold if you will; but leave us the bones of our great ancestors." Under a similar misconception, Pontoppidan reported the discovery of the bones of giants in Norway, doubtless those of the extinct elephant, which are very widely distributed, and found in the Pleistocene deposits all over Europe. Admirably well preserved in the cold climate of Siberia, where the soil is perpetually frozen at the depth of a few feet beneath the surface, the tusks are regularly searched for by "ivory hunters," and are disposed of at the annual fairs held in the summer months at Yakutsk, along with the teeth of the walrus, and the furs and peltry of the Arctic zone. The fossil ivory is of inferior quality to that obtained from the living species, being exceedingly dry, hard, and brittle. But it is used in the arts, especially in Russia, and boiling in a solution of gelatine imparts the waxy softness in which it is deficient.

The mammoth is the only fossil animal which has come under the observation of man in a perfect condition; but only two complete specimens of the gigantic quadruped have yet been met with. In the case of all other remains the hard portions have alone been preserved, and these are frequently of a very fragmentary kind, requiring the highest skill to make out from them the form and character of the creature to which they belonged.

It was at the close of the last century that the first entire example was discovered by a Tungusian fisherman. Near the mouth of the Lena and the shore of the polar ocean he observed a strange shapeless mass projecting from a bank of frozen earth covered with ice, which, in the summer of 1801, when the season was warmer and the thaw greater than usual, became partially disengaged, and proved to be the carcass of an enormous animal. It eventually fell from the bank on the sandy beach, but was not examined by any naturalist till M. Adams travelled to the spot for the purpose from Yakutsk, in 1806. By that time native hunters had carried off portions of the flesh with which to feed their dogs, while white bears, wolves, wolverines, and foxes had devoured the remainder. But the skeleton was entire, and is now one of the curiosities of St. Petersburg. It stands nine feet four inches in height, and measures sixteen feet four inches in length. Following the curve the tusks extend to nine feet six inches. The animal was a male, furnished with a long mane, and coated with a skin covered with a reddish wool, adapted therefore to endure a cold climate. During the last year our Royal Society received information of a second perfect example having been discovered by a Samoiede in the frozen soil near the eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi. It is not improbable that careful explorations in the vast region of northern Asia, very imperfectly known at present, may be made with benefit to the ivory market as well as to natural history.

Ivory has been known from remote antiquity, and appreciated as an ornamental material. Processions of human figures are extant on the walls of tombs and palaces in Egypt—black, crisp-haired men, evidently natives of central Africa—who appear as the bearers of presents, among which the tusks of the elephant are conspicuous. Phœnician traders had ivory in such abundance that the chief seats of their galleys were inlaid with it. "The company of the Ashurites have made thy benches of ivory brought out of the isles of Chittim." Solomon's ships visited the shores of the Indian Ocean for the product; and "the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold." The erection of a house of ivory is named among the acts of Ahab. By the Greeks and Romans this article of luxury was highly valued and extensively used. Homer, in a comparatively primitive age, makes mention of it in the palace of Menelaus. Phidias the sculptor produced a statue of Jupiter Olympus of the material, so beautiful and imposing, that it was considered a misfortune to die without having seen it. But modern times supply the most remark-

able example on record of what may be called its barbaric use. In the sixteenth century Akbar, the Great Mogul, built an octagonal hunting-tower of ivory, which is still standing, some twenty miles to the west of Agra. It bristles with one hundred and twenty-eight enormous tusks disposed in ascending lines, sixteen being on each of the eight sides.

Great Britain imports annually from all parts not less than 500 tons, which may be valued at £400,000. The chief consumption is for knife-handles, the keys of musical instruments, mathematical scales, dice and chessmen, billiard-balls, inlaying, and artistic carving, some of which are rendered extremely costly by the taste and skill displayed in their execution.

Vegetable ivory, derived from the nuts of an exquisitely beautiful South American palm, is in extensive use for umbrella-handles, buttons, trinkets and other ordinary articles; but it soon tarnishes, and wears rapidly if exposed to much friction. In France an excellent imitation of ivory is now made from a mixture of papier-mâché and gelatine, called Parisian marble. But no substance, natural or artificial, is at present known so well adapted as the true material for the purposes to which it is applied. Yet long before the elephants are no more, and the mammoths are used up, an adequate substitute may have been found, and have reconciled the world to a loss which is inevitable.—*The Peoples' Magazine.*

Selected for "The Friend."

Of the Church in its Declining and Falling Estate.

(Concluded from page 371.)

Again he speaks of some that were already turned aside after Satan, v. 15. And of some that had erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows, vi. 10. Again, all they which are in Asia be turned away from me, 2 Tim. i. 15. Likewise he speaks of some, who would increase unto more ungodliness, and whose word will eat as doth a canker, ii. 16, 17 and that evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived, iii. 13. Yea, the time will come, saith he, when they will not endure sound doctrine, iv. 3. Demas hath forsaken me, having loved the present world, 10 v. Alexander, the coppersmith, did me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works, 14 v. At my first answer, no man stood with me, but all men forsook me, 16 v. Surely love was grown very cold, iniquity likely to abound, and the apostasy from the truth to increase. And among the churches of Asia, how many of them were warping! Ephesus, though she had much good remaining in her, yet she had left her first love, and was fallen from her first state and works, Rev. ii. 4, 5. Pergamus also had them which held the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing Christ hated, 15 v. Thyatira, she likewise suffered the woman Jezebel, which called herself a prophetess, to teach and seduce God's servants, 20 v. (Now this she ought not to have done, the churches having the Spirit, the holy anointing, to try spirits and prophets by; yea to try apostles; which will faithfully discover which are truly such, and which are not, as 2 v.) Sardis had a name that she lived, but was generally dead; there being but a few names left in Sardis, which had not defiled their garments, iii. 1, 4. Laodicea was luke-warm; neither cold nor hot; in the profession, in the form and appearance of truth; but without zeal, without life, without power, 15 v. Now being in this state (having the form and appearance of all) she judged herself rich, and increased with goods, and to have need of nothing,

17 v. This indeed is a pleasant state in man's eye, but very loathsome to God, 16 v. This church seemed to have all, but indeed had lost all, and wanted the gold, the raiment, the eye salve; and so was wretched, miserable, poor, blind, and naked, 17, 18 v. In this declining state some fell from the doctrine of Truth, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils, 1 Tim. iv. 1. Some from the fellowship and worship; it being the manner of some to forsake the assembling of themselves together, Heb. x. 25; which the church, when first gathered, was very diligent in, Acts ii. 42, 46. Some held the form of knowledge and profession, but fell from the life and power, 2 Tim. iii. 5. Yea many ways did the wolfish false spirits drive and scatter from the flock, as they could get entrance into men's minds.

Object. But how could the church decline thus in the apostles' days; the Spirit of God being so powerful in the apostles, and being also so generally then bestowed upon believers. As Gal. iv. 6.

Ans. It is true, they had great advantages of standing, by reason of the presence and power of the Spirit with them. But yet withal, the Spirit of the Lord is tender, jealous, and might be grieved and provoked by neglects (his warnings being slighted, and his motions quenched) and so might draw back from such, as either received not the truth in the love of it, or grew cold and careless afterwards; and then the spirit of darkness and deceit thereby had advantage to blind them, gain upon them, and enter into that part of them, which the Spirit of the Lord had before recovered and possessed. Now the enemy having got entrance, prevails and captivates more and more, unless the Lord in tender love and mercy visit it again, lifting up a standard for the soul, and so drawing it back by degrees into his light, and power again. Besides, it is easy to decline, (easy for any soul, easy for any church;) but there is need of much care, fear, faith, obedience, watchfulness to the Lord, and against the enemy, &c., to preserve and keep the estate of an heart, or the estate of a church, chaste and pure. Ye are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation. Can any thing preserve a soul, or church, but God's power? And doth God preserve any soul, or church, but in the way he hath appointed? A church is like a garden; needs digging, dressing, watering and sunshine, to cause it to thrive and flourish. Do not weeds easily spring up in a garden? Yea, ranker weeds than in common ground; which spread apace and overrun it faster, if it be not looked to and kept by the gardener? Read the figure and understand. Are not spiritual weeds as corrupt and spreading as the outward? Are they not like leaven; have they not a poisonous, infecting nature in them? Know ye not, saith the apostle, that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? 1 Cor. v. 6. If but one root of bitterness spring up in a church, it may defile many, and trouble the whole, Heb. xii. 15. And as one corrupted person, so also one corrupted church, may infect and poison many more. Yea, was it not thus in the apostasy? When it once got head, did it not break in and overflow apace?

ISAAC PENINGTON.

Why the Sky is Blue.—It is generally supposed that the blue colour of the sky is due to moisture in our atmosphere, and the idea seems to be confirmed by the intensity of the colour during the moist weather of summer, when compared with the sky of the more dry-weathered winter. It has recently been shown by Prof. Cooke, of Cam-

bridge, in a paper read to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, that this view is correct. He has found, by means of the spectroscopic very delicate instrument of analysis, by which most minute substances, even when at a distance can be detected, that the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere absorbs most powerfully the yellow and red rays emanating from the sun, leaving blue rays to be transmitted, and thus accounts for the colour of the sky. The instrument proves that the colour is due to simple absorption of these rays by the water, and not to repeated reflections from the surface of an infinity of drops as has been supposed.

For "The Friend"

Forest Cultivation in Europe.

By the calculations made by a writer in a recent Report of the Agricultural Department appears that about 3,000,000 acres of wood are now being stripped of their timber yearly about 10,000 acres every day. This rapid destruction of our forests indicates the necessity, which must ere long, be very sensibly felt, of carefully preserving these valuable productions from unnecessary waste, and of providing for a future growth by judicious propagation and culture. In many parts of Europe this necessity has long been realized; and systematic efforts are now being made to replace those extensive forests, the removal of which, often in great improvidence and recklessness, has been followed with very injurious results to the soil and the impoverishment of its inhabitants. The following extract from a late periodical, gives an interesting description of a new branch of industry which the demand for forest seeds has produced in some of the most thickly wooded sections of the continent, and furnishes an idea of the extent to which the attention to propagate its valuable trees are now being carried.

"About an hour and a half from Darmstadt not far from the principal high-road to Marburg Griesheim, a Lutheran village of considerable size, numbering perhaps some four hundred houses and three thousand inhabitants. The industrious villagers were early led by their vast pine forests and wide meadow lands to turn their attention to the collection of forest seeds and medicinal herbs, and gradually developed in these pursuits an activity and industry which are unparalleled of the kind.

"It could not but happen in the course of time that the pine-cone gatherers should enter into lowships among themselves and more intimate business relations and intercourse. Gradually societies of larger size were formed, individual members of which farmed as managers certain forest districts defined by the municipal or manorial authorities, carried on the work of collecting the pine-cones in regular districts, and then sold the cones collected to the State, or large dealers, for the common account. Some thirty years ago Heinrich Keller had risen above all fellow-citizens in this little town, by means of botanical and scientific knowledge, aided by practical experience in the seed business. For the sake of extending his business, he transferred his seed warehouse to Darmstadt, purchased the environs of the city a property of so considerable extent that he could, step by step, improve and extend the processes of cleansing his seed and the means for effecting this, spared neither sacrifice nor pains, and devoted especially to the greatest industry and most invincible perseverance to the improvement of the extensive heating apparatus and structures, and to the invention of machines which simplified and facilitated the

tions of the business, and thus increased the
ure of production.

The present magnificent 'Kleng' establish-
s (Klenganstalten) were rebuilt by the present
ictor, Heinrich Keller, the son of the founder,
e year 1861, on a considerably larger scale,
all the latest modifications and improve-
s, and in an appropriate and elegant style of
ecture. They form, with their most recent
ions, the steam-kilns, not only the largest
lishment of Germany in this department of
stry, but also, with those of Lawson in Edin-
h and Villemorin-Andrieux in Paris, the
st in the world.

The word 'Kleng' comes from 'klingen' (to
e or clink,) and in the language of this forest
ce is applied to the process of extracting, by
is of heat and subsequent agitation, the pine
r seeds from the cones, of making them leap
r, so to say, with a clink or tinkle. If you
your ear near one of the closed compartments
e factory, in which the pine-cones are shut
n hurdles, you will be ready to own that the
ing in quick succession of the seed-capsules,
all sorts of different noises, under the influ-
of the varying degrees of heat to which they
subjected, has a peculiar music of its own.
er's establishment is engaged principally in
acting the seeds from pine, fir, and larch-tree
s. These are picked during the autumn and
er by the poorer members of the community,
specially at Griesheim, in their extensive forests
needle-leaved trees, and brought for sale to the
ry. The latter employs for this purpose,
g the winter months, after the harvest has
completed, nearly a thousand men, who
er themselves over the whole grand-duchy of
e and portions of the neighboring countries,
find in this pursuit a welcome and remunera-
employment. With the establishment at
stadt are connected several branch factories,
h are carried on in the interest of the former.
The gatherers of the fir-cones, particularly
e of Griesheim, which are distributed in
ter and less fellowships throughout the pine-
ts between the Rhine, Main, and Neckar, are
in coarse canvas garments. Woollen clothing
be a hindrance to them in climbing trees
a hundred feet high. In rough and stormy
her a worn-out soldier's cloak protects their
s, and a light cap the head. With climbing-
fastened upon stout boots or laced gaiters,
'pine-tree birds,' in boldness, activity, and
ness of foot vying with the squirrels and wood-
ers, clamber swiftly, with vigorous steps,
h resound far through the forest, to the sum-
of the trees, even up to the slender topmost
ches, and the snapping of the twigs to which
cones are attached announces their busy
s. They collect the cones in a linen sack
wn over the shoulder, and fish down those
the highest and most slender twigs with
only implement, a pole about an inch thick
eight or ten feet long, provided with a hook
e end, and in mounting the trees carried sus-
ed in the button-hole. When the industrious
man has filled his sack with pine-cones re-
t of resin, he descends from his airy throne
quickly and securely as he ascended, empties
ontents of his sack in a heap, warms himself
is fire, made of empty cones, and then is
again for work, which continues thus until
gathering gloom of evening puts an end to his
toil.

In Thuringia, also, this gathering of pine-
is carried on very industriously. 'Often
ears,' says Schacht, in his famous book 'The
' 'a rustling in the topmost branches of the

fir-tree,' (he is speaking of the Thuringian forest,) 'and looks up, expecting to espy a squirrel busily at work, and sees instead a man suspended at the giddy height. It is a "cone-climber," who is clambering with wonderful activity from branch to branch, from tree to tree, in order to gather the pine-cones. The boldness of these people goes so far, that they will in a thick wood, when sitting amid the top branches of a fir, set the tree rocking to and fro, and, when its branches approach the summit of a neighboring tree, spring with a quick, dexterous leap from the one into the other.'

"The process of obtaining the seeds from the cones is conducted in the following manner. The factory contains three great hot-air kilns, or ovens; the place of the fourth was taken during the past year by a steam-heating apparatus, the principal object of which is to obviate, or at least to lessen, the danger from fire, and to increase the germinating power and good quality of the seed obtained. Seventeen layers of hurdles are so thoroughly warmed and dried by the heating apparatus, containing some fourteen hundred square feet of superficies, that the time within which the 'kleng process' is completed, by the opening of the cones and the falling out of the seeds, is shortened perhaps one quarter, although the degree of heat employed is very considerably lower, and consequently the seed thus produced retains far more germinating power, because the whole artificial process corresponds much more nearly to the natural. For example, the ovens heated by the fires directly, and those warmed by steam, filled at the same time with cones taken from one and the same heap, the seeds being afterwards taken out at the same time, and immediately subjected to germination tests conducted in the same manner, yielded in a week, the former eighty-one, the latter ninety-three per cent. of grains capable of germination. Everywhere have the experiments in germination made with seed obtained from Keller yielded results exceeding the percentage promised, a fact which has gradually extended the trade of this establishment to the most remote regions.

"The cones, after being freed from the needle-leaves and dirt, are spread upon hurdles which are placed over the ovens and the steam-heating apparatus. After this process of drying is completed, in the course perhaps of twenty or four and twenty hours, the cones are transferred to the wire-shakers or screens, adjacent to the ovens, and in these, by means of the rotary motion given to them, the seed is separated from the cones. It has then, by the removal of the beards by a particular apparatus adapted to this purpose, to be prepared for cleansing, which is effected by means of sieves and fanning machines.

"The separation of the seeds from the larch-cones is accomplished by a method which differs somewhat from the above. These cones, when taken from the kilns, are passed through machines expressly devised for this purpose, by which they are torn in pieces. The seeds, intermingled with scales and pieces of wood are then placed in a cleansing apparatus, and their preparation completed by means of a stamping-mill, which crushes the fragments of wood with which they are mixed. A steam-engine moves all the machinery in the establishment. On an average, one hundred and sixty Hessian malter (560 bushels) of pine-cones and thirty malter of larch-cones are subjected to treatment daily, giving a result of five hundred and three hundred pounds of seed.

"The establishment sends yearly to the different quarters of the globe some twelve hundred hun-
dred-weight of pine, fir, and larch seeds. Most

of the German governments, Belgium, Holland, England, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, many parts of Africa, and of late especially America also, obtain seeds for the planting of new forests from this establishment. Above all, however, France obtains from here the seed which she employs to clothe her mountains again with verdure. In France, forest culture has become one of the most serious questions, on account of the annually recurring inundations. The revolution too, as is well known, exercised but little forbearance toward the woods belonging to the State and the different communities. All the mountains were denuded with an unsparing hand of their forests, which would not grow again of themselves. Were it not possible to restore them by the aid of forest culture, the future economical ruin of a portion of the country would have been determined.

"The largest demand is for pine-seeds, but, besides the fir and larch seeds already mentioned, the seed of the black pine, of maple, ash, and elm trees, of lindens and locusts, white firs and Weymouth pines (*Pinus Strobus*) is likewise collected and prepared, though not in such large quantities.

"The sending-out of seeds by the establishment to its customers is distributed through the year as follows: the seeds of the deciduous trees, with the exception of the elm, at the end of October, or beginning of November; those of the white fir, at the beginning of December; those of the other evergreens, in the middle or toward the end of March; the elm-tree seeds at the end of May, or beginning of June.

"The trade in grass-seeds, which is united with that in forest seeds, is also important, and many hundred people are busied during the summer and autumn with the collection and cleansing of these seeds. The factory sets in circulation some hundreds of thousands of florins every year, and the net profits amount to not less than thirty thousand florins."

Selected for "The Friend."

I stood up and told them, that there had not been more mischief done among the children of men by any one thing, in most ages of the world, than by men's running in the name of God, as his messengers, when he did not send them; who not only did not profit the people at all, as set forth in the 23d chapter of Jeremiah, but did much hurt by misguiding them. And though it might look strange to some, as a meeting had been appointed, and the people invited, that I said nothing; yet as no consideration of that kind ought to prevail with me to run in my own will, to speak of the things of God among them, so it might be better, both for them and me, if I were silent. * * And though the day before, and many other times, I had been rightly concerned from the Lord; yet it did not follow that I might employ myself that day when the Lord did not fit me, and require it at my hand, lest instead of comfort I should procure reproof from him; and in seeking my own honor, dishonor the Lord, and so become a transgressor. And being set down again, I was broken in spirit by the income of the love of Truth, which reached several; and in some time I was concerned in prayer, and the meeting ended well.—*Life of Thomas Story.*

For "The Friend."

Icebergs.

In a late number of "The Friend" was a description of the glaciers of Greenland, showing the manner in which, by their extension into the ocean, those huge masses of ice, called icebergs, are broken off and permitted to float with the currents of water. From the same author (Dr.

Hayes) is extracted the following description of the manner in which these same bergs sometimes crumble into small fragments:—

"We had made a little progress during the night, but soon after breakfast the wind died away, and the schooner lay like a log upon the water. Giving too little heed to the currents, we were eagerly watching the indications of a wind which appeared at the south, and hoping for a breeze, when it was discovered that the tide had changed, and was stealthily setting us upon a nest of bergs which lay to leeward. One of them was of that description known among the crew by the significant title of 'Touch me not,' and presented that jagged, honey-combed appearance indicative of great age. They are unpleasant neighbors. The least disturbance of their equilibrium may cause the whole mass to crumble to pieces, and woe be unto the unlucky vessel that is caught in the dissolution.

"In such a trap it seemed, however, that we stood a fair chance of being ensnared. The current was carrying us along at an uncomfortably rapid rate. A boat was lowered as quickly as possible, to run out a line to a berg which lay grounded about a hundred yards from us. While this was being done, we grazed the side of a berg which rose a hundred feet above our topmasts, then slipped past another of smaller dimensions. By pushing against them with our ice-poles, we changed somewhat the course of the schooner; but when we thought that we were steering clear of the mass which we so much dreaded, an eddy changed the direction of our drift, and carried us almost broadside upon it.

"The schooner struck on the starboard quarter, and the shock, slight though it was, disengaged some fragments of ice that were large enough to have crushed the vessel had they struck her, and also many little lumps which rattled about us; but fortunately no person was hit. The quarter-deck was quickly cleared, and all hands, crowding forward, anxiously watched the boat. The berg now began to revolve, and was settling slowly over us; the little lumps fell thicker and faster upon the after-deck, and the fore-castle was the only place where there was the least chance of safety.

"At length the berg itself saved us from destruction. An immense mass broke off from that part which was beneath the surface of the sea, and this, a dozen times larger than the schooner, came rushing up within a few yards of us, sending a vast volume of foam and water flying from its sides. This rupture arrested the revolution, and the berg began to settle in the opposite direction. And now came another danger. A long tongue was protruding immediately underneath the schooner; already the keel was slipping and grinding upon it, and it seemed probable we should be knocked up into the air like a foot ball, or at least capsized. The side of our enemy soon leaned from us, and we were in no danger from the worse than hail-stone showers which had driven us forward; so we sprang to the ice poles, and exerted our strength in endeavoring to push the vessel off.

"After we had fatigued ourselves at this hard labor without any useful result, the berg came again to our relief. A loud report first startled us; another and another followed in quick succession, until the noise grew deafening, and the whole air seemed a reservoir of frightful sound. The opposite side of the berg had split off, piece after piece, tumbling a vast volume of ice into the sea, and sending the berg revolving back upon us. This time the movement was quicker; fragments began again to fall; and already sufficiently startled by the alarming dissolution which had

taken place, we were in momentary expectation of seeing the whole side nearest to us break loose and crash bodily upon the schooner, in which event she would be inevitably carried down beneath it; as hopelessly doomed as a shepherd's hut beneath an Alpine avalanche.

"By this time Dodge, who had charge of the boat, had succeeded in planting an ice-anchor and attaching his rope, and greeted us with the welcome signal, 'haul in.' We pulled for our lives, long and steadily. Seconds seemed minutes, and minutes hours. At length we began to move off. Slowly and steadily sank the berg behind us, carrying away the main boom, and grazing hard against the quarter. But we were safe. Twenty yards away, and the disruption occurred which we had all so much dreaded. The side nearest to us now split off, and came plunging wildly down into the sea, sending over us a shower of spray, raising a swell which set us rocking to and fro as if in a gale of wind, and left us grinding in the debris of the crumbling ruin.

"At last we succeeded in extricating ourselves, and were far enough away to look back calmly upon the object of our terror. It was still rocking and rolling like a thing of life. At each revolution fresh masses were disengaged; and, as its sides came up in long sweeps, great cascades tumbled and leaped from them hissing into the foaming sea. After several hours it settled down into quietude, a mere fragment of its former greatness, while the pieces that were broken from it floated quietly away with the tide.

"Whether it was the waves created by the dissolution which I have just described, or the sun's warm rays, or both combined, I cannot pretend to say, but the day was filled with one prolonged series of reports of crumbling icebergs. Scarcely had we been moored in safety when a very large one, about two miles distant from us, resembling in its general appearance the British House of Parliament, began to go to pieces. First a lofty tower came plunging into the water, starting from their inhospitable perch an immense flock of gulls that went screaming up into the air; over went another; then a whole side settled squarely down; then the wreck capsized, and at length after five hours of rolling and crashing, there remained of this splendid mass of congelation not a fragment that rose fifty feet above the water. Another, which appeared to be a mile in length and upwards of a hundred feet in height, split in two with a quick, sharp, and at length long rumbling report, and the two fragments kept wallowing in the sea for hours before they came to rest.

"It is, however, only at this season of the year that the bergs are so unneighborly. They are rarely known to break up except in the months of July and August. It must be then owing to an unevenly heated condition of the interior and exterior, caused by the sun's warm rays playing upon them. From the sunny side of a berg, I have not unfrequently seen pieces discharged in a line almost horizontal, with great force, and with an explosive report like a quarryman's blast. These explosions and the crumbling of the ice are always attended with a cloud of vapor, no doubt caused by the colder ice of the interior being brought suddenly in contact with the warmer air. The effect is often very remarkable as well as beautiful, especially when the cloud reflects the rays of the sun."

Every wise man will consider this life only as it will conduce to the happiness of the next, and will cheerfully sacrifice the pleasures of a few years to those of eternity.

Lawton Blackberry.

The Lawton blackberry has been despised spoken of by many; first, because the market fruit is generally bad, being plucked before it is fully ripened; and next, because in rich clayey ground the briers, unless severely cut back, and again back, grow into a tangled, unapproachable forest with all the juices exhausted in wood. But upon a soil moderately rich, a little gravelly and well protected from wind, served with occasional dressings and good hoeings, the Lawton bears magnificent burdens. Even then, it would enjoy the richness of the fruit, you must not be hasty to pluck it. When the children with a shout, "The blackberries are ripe!" know they are black only, and I can wait.

When the children report—"The birds are eating the berries," I know I can still wait. When they say—"The bees are on the berries," I know they are at full ripeness.

Then, with baskets we sally out; I taking the middle rank, and the children the outer prambles. Even now we gather those only which drop at the touch; these, in a brimming saucer with golden Alderney cream, and a soupçon of powdered sugar, are Olympian nectar; they must be before the tongue can measure their full roundness, and seem to be mere bloated bubbles of forest honey.

MY FARM.

Mountain Grasses.

The wild grasses are taken, as it were, under the special providence of God. In their perennial verdure in regions above the zone of man's cultivation, we have a perpetual proof of God's care for the lower animals that neither sow nor reap. Mountain grasses grow spontaneously; they require no culture but such as the rain and sunshine of heaven supply. They obtain their nourishment directly from the inorganic soil, and are independent of organic materials. Nowhere is grass so green and vigorous as on the beautiful slopes of lawn-like pasture high upon the Alps, radiant with the glory of wild flowers, and musical with the hum of grasshoppers and tinkling of cattle-bells. Innumerable cows and goats browse upon them; the peasants spend summer months in making cheese and hay for them for winter consumption in the valleys. The exhausting system of husbandry has been common during untold centuries; no one thinks of manuring Alpine pastures; and yet no deficiency has been observed in their fertility, though the soil is but a thin covering spread over the rocks. It may be regarded as a part of the wise and gracious arrangement of Providence that the insects which devour the grasses on the *Kuh* and *schaf alpen*, the pastures of the cows and sheep, are kept in check by a predominant carnivorous insects. In all the mountain valleys, it has been ascertained that the species of herb-eating insects. Thus, in the absence of birds, which are rare in Switzerland, the pastures are preserved from a terrible scourge. To one not aware of this check, it may seem surprising how the verdure of the Alpine pastures should be so rich and luxuriant considering the immense development of insect life. The grass whenever the sun shines, is literally swarmed with them,—butterflies of gayest hues, and bees of brightest iridescence,—and the air is filled with their loud murmurs. I remember well the feeling of God's gracious providence, which reassured me when passing over the beautiful Weggis Alp at the foot of the Jungfrau, and seen wherever I rested on the green turf, alive

ny inhabitants, the balance of nature so wonderfully preserved between the herb which is for food, and the moth before which he is sed. Were the herbivorous insects allowed multiply to their fullest extent, in such favorable circumstances as the warmth of the air and verdure of the earth in Switzerland produce, rich pastures which now yield abundant food upwards of a million and a half of cattle, and speedily become bare and leafless deserts. Only in their power of growing without cultivation, but also in the peculiarities of their structure the mountain grasses proclaim the hand of God. Instead of producing flowers and seed, as grasses in the tranquil valleys do, the young plants spring from them perfectly formed; they grow round the stem and form a kind of blossom. In this state they remain until the parent stalkers and falls prostrate on the ground, when they immediately strike root, and form independent grasses. This is a remarkable adaptation to circumstances, for it is evident, were seeds instead of young plants developed in the ears of the mountain grasses, they would be useless in the stormy regions where they grow. They would be blown far from the places they were intended to reach, to spots foreign to their nature and habits, and thus the species would speedily perish.—*Teachings in Nature, by H. Macmillan.*

There is a rich man who desires no superfluity, and wants no necessary.

Selected.

THE WAYSIDE WATCHER.

"All the day you sit here idle,
And the Master at the door!
The fields are white to harvest,
And our labor almost o'er.
You are dreaming, you are dreaming!
Time is gliding fast away;
See! the eventide is waning,
Soon shall break eternal day."

"Brother, my hand is feeble,
My strength is well-nigh spent:
I saw you all at noon-day,
And I marked the way ye went.
I cried, 'God's blessing on them,
What a favored band they be!
But I'll watch upon the highway,
God may find a work for me.'"

"Yet you tarry, yet you tarry,"
Said the laborer again,
"You may idle on the highway,
And wait all day in vain.
'Tis easy labor 'waiting';
On the dusty road we tread,
To toil within the vineyard:
Go out and work instead."

The watcher smiled and answered,
"My brother, is it so?
Who waiteth on the Master,
The Master's will shall know.
He hath taught me one sweet lesson,
I have learnt it not too late,
There is service for the feeblest
That only stand and wait."

I sat me by the hedge-row,
No burden could I bear,
But I often thought, how blessed
In the field to have a share!
The loving Master whispered,
Through the often lonely day,
"Still wait on Me, thou weak one,
The lame shall take the prey."

Not long I tarried watching;
A wayfarer drew nigh,
He was weary, sad, and hungry,
For the glowing sun was high.
His foot lagged faint and fainter,
His eyes were downward cast;
That laborer by my lattice
At early morn had passed.

I drew him 'neath the trellis
Of the vine's inviting shade,
Down by the soft green pasture
Our Shepherd's love hath made.
I fetched him from the streamlet
Fresh water for his feet,
I spread the bread before him,
And bade him rest and eat.

He bathed in the bright fountain,
And then, refreshed and strong,
He journeyed on rejoicing,
You could hear his happy song.
Where, on the dusty wayside,
The traveller had been,
Stood One, in heavenly beauty,
With more than regal mien.

"I thank thee," said the Stranger,
"For all thy cares afford.
For rest, and food, and welcome,
Beside thy simple board."
"Nay, Lord," I said, "what succor
Have I bestowed on Thee?"
"Thy service to my servant
Hath all been done to Me."

Oh, it was well worth watching,
A summer's day alone;
Well worth the weary waiting,
To hear His sweet "Well done!"
Is it too small a matter,
That in man's foolish pride
He scorns one heart to gladden
For which the Saviour died?

Oh, ever blessed Master!
The harvest-field is fair,
And Thou hast better servants,
Than Thy weak one, everywhere.
Thou never hast forsaken
One waiting by the way;
Still meet me with a promise,
That the lame shall take the prey.

From the tangled thicket near me
I heard a mournful cry;
A little child had wandered
From the sunny path hard by;
His hands were torn with briars,
His hot tears fell like rain;
And he wept, lest he should never
See his father's face again.

Close to my heart I drew him,
And pointed to the sky;
I showed him how the dark clouds,
So slowly sailing by,
But veiled the bright sun's radiance
From valley and from hill;
For the faithful sun was shining
In all his glory still!

He ceased to weep, and listened;
I soothed his childish woe;
Then on the way I led him,
And soon beheld him go
Back through the green fields singing:
Sweet was the joyful sound,
That told the father's welcome,
And the little wanderer found!

Then on the highway, near me,
I saw the Stranger stand—
Stranger no more! He guided
The fair child by the hand.
"I thank thee," said He softly,
"Thou hast not watched in vain;
Behold my child returned
Safe to my arms again."

What grace is Thine, O Master!
For work so poor and scant;
How glorious is the guerdon
My loving Lord doth grant!
I only saw a nursing
Was wandering astray:
Oh, it is worth cross-bearing
To wait for Thee one day!

Have ye known the shadows darken
On weary nights of pain,
And hours that seem to lengthen
Till the night comes round again?
The folded hands seem idle:
If folded at His word,
'Tis a holy service, trust me,
In obedience to the Lord.

Ye know the joy of labor
Within the busy field;
But there are deeper pleasures
A faithful heart may yield.
To willing ones that suffer,
And listen at His feet,
From the far-off land God giveth
The fruit of life to eat.

Brief is my hour of labor:
My Lord my lot hath cast;
He giveth royal wages
To the first-called as the last.
I have seen Him in His beauty,
While waiting here alone—
I know Him ever near me,
For He cannot leave His own.

None e'er shall lack a service,
Who only seek His will;
And He doth teach His children
To suffer and be still.
In love's deep fount of treasures
Such precious things are stored,
Laid up for you, O blessed
That wait upon the Lord!

Anna Shipton.

For "The Friend."

Extermination of the Far-West Indians.

The difficulties between these Indians, and the frontier white settlers, are leading to the perpetration of the most deplorable barbarities on both sides; and the power of the government being enlisted in favor of the whites, the Indians, including the women and children, are threatened with extermination.

Can it be doubted, that if these far-west Indians had been treated justly, that they would have been as friendly as those were who so kindly greeted the arrival of the Penn Colony. Neither the British Canadian government nor the French, which preceded it, ever had any serious difficulty with the Indian tribes.

The purpose of this article, is to present the query, whether anything can be done to prevent the wholesale slaughter of women and children, which is now threatened. The emergency is great, and involves a responsibility, which Friends, especially, should not feel themselves relieved from, until they have performed what lies in their power, towards composing the present difficulties, however unsuccessful those efforts may prove.

The charge against these Western Indians is, that they perpetrate great barbarities without provocation. But who is to determine the truth or falsity of this allegation? The outrages inflicted by the Indians, are telegraphed with lightning speed, and the intelligence by the aid of the newspapers is disseminated throughout the country. But when whites are the aggressors, and the Indians are cheated, and by fraud or force, despoiled of their rights and their property, and even deliberately murdered as they frequently are, without the least provocation, they have neither telegraphs nor newspapers to publish to the christian world, the sufferings they endure.

But limited as are our opportunities to listen to the recital of their grievances, and to learn the outrages inflicted upon them by the whites, the disclosures are sufficient to show, that they scarcely have a parallel in the history of the civilized portions of the human race, as will be shown by evidences contained in this article.

Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, charges "Indian agents and contractors with being guilty of the most outrageous and systematic robbery and swindling;" and, after particularizing the respects in which the Indians are cheated out of their government annuities, by agents and contractors, adds; "This cruel and disgraceful treatment is the fruitful cause of the Indian wars."

General Pope, says; "The benevolent purposes

of the government have failed, and will continue to fail, so long as the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting grounds of the red men are permitted, and agents and traders fill their pockets with money belonging to Indians. To pursue the present system in regard to Indian affairs, is unbecoming a humane people."

The Governor of Idaho, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, informing of the massacre of sixteen friendly Indians, on the 11th of Third month last, says, "There were but two grown up men among them, the others being women and children. The immediate settlers testified that they were peaceable and defenceless. * * * If anything will bring on a general war, it will be such acts as these. * * * In no case that I have examined, have I found the red men the aggressors; but, undoubtedly, the trouble springs from the fiendish outrage of bad white men."

Upon the trial of Captain Hill, for taking an Indian child from the breast of its dead mother, and ordering it to be killed, it was proved that it had been the custom of our troops, to kill Indian children, under such circumstances; and the president of the court-martial, which tried Hill, admitted that he, himself, while in command in Arizona, last winter, ordered his men to kill an Indian child by shooting it four times." The repeated shots being, probably, for the purpose of preventing the little helpless victim from dying a pining, lingering death. What a sad commentary upon the horrors of war is here presented.

Garrit, an officer in the western army, testified that "Frequently along the route, Indians, and their women, and frightened little children were shot down by the soldiers and accompanying parties, for the mere fun of the thing. Foragers would boast of the scalps they had taken, and the number of red men they had put out of the way. * * * These tribes were all peaceable, some of them raised stock, cultivated wheat, and a great variety of fruit."

In the evidence of Generals Sibley and Sully it is shown; "That entering the Indian solitudes, they overtook and surrounded an encampment of about two thousand Indians, including women and children; that one of their regiments approached within thirty yards of this conglomerate mass of human life, and fired volley after volley upon them until night; that those who were able fled during the darkness, for fear of a renewal of the massacre next morning; leaving three hundred killed, besides a vast number of wounded and dying scattered along the route." It would appear that these Indians were peaceable, they made no defence; and the presence of their women and children, shows they were not on the war-path.

According to the testimony of Major Updegraff, the Generals Canby and Sibley, of the U. S. army, had been in the habit of allowing their men to kill Indian prisoners, and even children, when their parents had been killed, and there was no convenient way of providing for them.

Captain Locklin, of the U. S. cavalry, after a fruitless attempt to conquer the Indians in Kern River Country, "invited the chiefs to have a big peace talk; forty of them attended, smoked the pipe of peace, surrendered their arms according to stipulation, and being thus defenceless, he told them to run for their lives, and ordering his troops to fire upon them, all but one were deliberately massacred."

In reference to these merciless inflictions of every form, endured by these western Indians, Senator Nesmith of Oregon, before quoted, says; "The Indians are constantly represented as aggressors;

whereas, the facts of the case will show, that unless they were the most abject beings on the earth, they could not endure the constant abuse, received from our authorities, through accredited agents."

A short time since, an account was published in a newspaper of the unprovoked murder of one hundred and eighty peaceable Indians, who with some three hundred more, had encamped near a military fort for protection. A militia officer from Colorado Territory being in the vicinity, with a company of armed men, and being about leaving to return home, deliberately and in cold blood, attacked these peaceable and defenceless men, women and children, for no other purpose, according to the account, than to raise himself in the estimation of his Indian-hating neighbors at home, whose votes for office he was soliciting.

A writer who appears to have had much acquaintance with these far-western Indians and their country, says; "Bounties are this day offered in Nevada for Indian scalps, their warriors have been shot down like dogs, their old men turned out to freeze or starve, their maidens worse than murdered by a licentious soldiery, their children murdered or enslaved, the bodies of (to be) mothers mutilated, and their unborn babes scalped."

The latter part of this recital, would appear incredible, were not the belief strengthened by such corroborative evidences as the following: A newspaper published in the far-west, called *Visalia Delta*, published an account of the "Ruby City" resolutions; "by which three men were appointed to select twenty-five others to go Indian-hunting. The prices offered for scalps were, for men one hundred dollars, for women fifty dollars, and twenty-five dollars for everything in the shape of an Indian under ten years of age."

When the reports of the commissioners on Indian affairs were under consideration in the senate, objections were made to their publication, on account of the enormities disclosed; one senator alleging, that if published, they would disgrace us in the eyes of all civilized nations.

The foregoing recitals are sufficient to show, that if the Indians have committed great barbarities, their provocations have also been very great. From the earliest acquaintance of Friends with the Indian race, we have held that they are faithful and kind to those who treat them justly; but the current of public opinion is now setting so strongly in an opposite direction, that it may be well for us to ponder upon the foregoing, lest we should be biassed by a corrupted public sentiment.

General Sherman says; "We must act with vindictive earnestness against the 'Sioux,' even to their extermination." And commands from subordinate officers read; "Give no quarters to either men, women or children." Are these horrible human butcheries to be continued? Is this nation's history to be stained with the blood of slaughtered women and children? and shall the Society of Friends offer no interposition!

Long Island, 7th mo., 1867.

For "The Friend."

On Discouragement.

One of the lions that often crouches in our pathway, suggesting danger, even where it leaves room to pass, is discouragement. It does seem, that in various guises it is one of the most successful enemies in stopping progress.

There is a possibility of taking it for a friend and holding it by the hand, until by some recurring land-mark, we are aroused to find it has led us backward to places we had passed long ago. Or even seeing it as an enemy, we may be dis-

mayed because of it, thinking it stronger than we and sit down by the wayside weeping, unmindful of the unseen, ever victorious Power, who waits for faith as for a channel, and "whose eyes are to and fro throughout the earth to show Himself strong in behalf of those whose hearts are perfected toward Him."

"All discouragement is of the nature of unbelief." It is a very different thing from a sense of poverty and utter need. These bring us very close to our Saviour, when they bring us to feel: but discouragement keeps away from Him away from both the reconciliation and the power to be sought and found in Him.

The greater the causes of dismay that surround the Lord's children, the greater their need to encourage themselves, as David did, in the Lord his God. Although he and his men were in such great distress, their wives and children taken captives, and Ziklag burned with fire, so that "they lifted up their voice and wept till they had no more power to weep;"—until they were even spake of stoning him; yet David "encouraged himself in the Lord his God." And his riches were his faith and confidence rewarded.

Now, though we be not tried with such terrible straits, shall not the faith which answered this great need, answer for the daily needs great to us? the outward difficulties that often seem to overpower and tempt to discouragement. For although the trial may not be removed,—the Wisdom that sees the end from the beginning in very mercy *wills* to be gracious,—yet the strength sought to endure, the faith to struggle on, to be of good courage, to "Fear not, neither be dismayed;" will be given, in the sense of the present nearness and care and help of the slumbering Shepherd.

But these outward discouragements, especially if unconnected with any felt personal agency, to the humble confiding soul of the true child of God may be enabled to receive, day by day, as the manifested discipline and dealing of his Father's love; and yet in striving to follow his Leader in the promised Land, he may be at times ready to sink down in discouragement, because the foes must conquer, have to be fought in many battles.

When, through his Lord's victorious power, has been enabled to exclaim, "In all these things we are more than conquerors, through Him that loved us;" to find hated spiritual enemies still alive, still mocking at him, still robbing his fruit and marring his joys; surprising and wounding him in unseen lurking places,—this is provocation indeed. No wonder if looking at himself, often failing, his utter weakness, he is ready to say: "These nations are more than I, how can I dispossess them?" But those who can indeed "well remember the mighty hand and stretched out arm by which the Lord their God brought them out of Egypt," may humbly trust, as the "Keep his commandments and statutes and judgments," that as He did then, "so He will also do unto all the people of whom they are afraid. Deut. vii. 17-19.

Sometimes it seems to require a peculiar painful occurrence, comparable to sending the hornet among them, to destroy such as are le and hide themselves from us. (20 v.) But what a proof it is of the faithfulness of the Lord, that He thus works for us within us. And instead of yielding in discouragement, may those who feel they have thus learned more deeply the evil nature and persistency of those old inhabitants, remember the command, "Thou shalt not be afraid of them:" and the annexed promise, "The Lord thy God will put out these nations before thee little by little: thou mayst not con-

and them at once lest the beasts of the field cease upon thee: But the Lord thy God shall overthrow them unto thee, and shall destroy them by a mighty destruction until they be destroyed. (21, 23 vs.)

He knoweth how frail His children are; and too easy a victory might surround them with dangers; self-security, or some other beast of the field, spoiling their rest in Him, marring His work in them.

But precious as are the promises of the Lord's work for His faithful Israel, deeply must be the responsibility resting upon them, to obey His commands, not to dwell in those old inhabitants, but to "smite them utterly destroy them, to make no covenant with them, nor show mercy unto them." (2 v.)

Not even to deck themselves with the spoils of victory, nor desire the silver or gold that is on images they have burned with fire, lest they be numbered therein; but utterly detest and utterly curse the cursed thing. (25, 26 v.)

Well might we sink in discouragement, in view of the perfect overcoming enjoined upon us, were it that help is laid upon One that is mighty; looking unto Him in living faith, moment by moment; yielding ourselves in simplicity and obedience to the gentle movings of His Spirit, shall be enabled through Him to "work out our souls' salvation with fear and trembling, because it is God that worketh in us to will and to do of His good pleasure."

One need be discouraged or dismayed, whose heart's desire is toward the Lord and His pure law, through faith in the atoning blood of the Son, and His living present power. These who are in His will, and love to feel all opposition to it, their own souls crucified; welcoming the suffering, fearing only the false dominion,—these need not perplex their souls with thought for the future, neither for their stature; for "no man by counting thought, can add one cubit to his stature; neither can he make one hair white or black." Let them but keep very near in spirit to their Father, pressing through a crowd to reach Him, if need be; or sitting humbly at His feet, as He condescends to commune with them; constantly keeping the fasts that He appoints them, unto Him, or feasting on the Heavenly provision when He hath blessed and broken for them; in all things seeking His will as their meat and drink. Thus trusting Him, thus learning to lean on Him, they will find His peace amid the din of combat; and feel in weakness and surounding danger, that he undertaketh for them.

And as those who have cried unto Him when the water floods prevailed, "find His saving strength revealed in them and for them, may they who stand on the banks of deliverance, remember His name. "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord."

Beggars in Rome.

Begging in Rome, is as much a profession as pig and sheep-keeping. Happy is he who is deformed, with a withered limb, or has suffered some hideous accident; it is a stock to set out upon. St. Vitus's dance is worth its weight in *scudi* annually; epileptic fits are also valuable; and a distorted leg, and hare-lip have a considerable market value. Thenceforth, the man who has them, is absolved from labor.

He stands or lies in the sun, or wanders through the Piazza, and sings his whining, lamentable tale of, "Signore, a poor cripple; give me something, for the love of God!" and when the coin falls into his hat, like ripe fruit from

the tree of the stranger, he chants the anti-strophe, "May God bless you, the Madonna, and all the saints!" No refusal but one, does he recognize as final,—and that is given, not by word of mouth, but by elevating the fore finger of the right hand, and slowly wagging it to and fro. When this finger goes up, he resigns all hope, replaces his hat and lapses into silence, or turns away to some new group of sunny-haired foreigners. The recipe to avoid beggars is, to be black haired, to wear a full beard, to smoke in the streets, speak only Italian, and shake the fore finger of the right hand when besieged for charity. Let it not be supposed from this, that the Romans give nothing to the beggars, but pass them by on the other side. This is quite a mistake. On the contrary, they give more than the foreigners; and the poorest class, out of their little, will always find something to drop into their hats for charity.

The ingenuity which the beggars sometimes display in asking for alms, is often humorous and satirical. Many a woman on the cold side of thirty, is wheedled out of a *baioco* by being addressed as *Signorina*. Many a half suppressed exclamation of admiration, or a prefix of *Bella*, softens the hearts of those to whom compliments on their beauty come rarely. A great many *baiocchi* are also caught from green travellers of the middle class, by the titles which are lavishly squandered by these poor fellows. *Illustrissimo*, *Eccellenza*, *Altezza*, will often open the purse.

The profession of a beggar is by no means an unprofitable one. A great many drops, finally make a stream. The cost of living is almost nothing to them, and they frequently lay up money enough to make themselves very comfortable in their old age. A Roman friend of mine, Conte C——, speaking of them one day, told me this illustrative anecdote:

"I had occasion," he said, "a few years ago, to reduce my family," (the servants are called in Rome, the family) "and having no need of the services of one under-servant, named Pietro, I dismissed him. About a year after, as I was returning to my house towards night-fall, I was solicited by a beggar, who whiningly asked me for charity. There was something in the voice which struck me as familiar, and turning round to examine the man more closely, I found it was my old servant, Pietro. Is that you, Pietro? I said; you,—begging here in the streets! what has brought you to this wretched trade? He gave me, however, no very clear account of himself, and evidently desired to avoid me, when he recognized who I was. But, shocked to find him in so pitiable a condition, I pressed my questions, and finally told him I could not bear to see any one who had been in my household, reduced to beggary; and though I had no actual need of his services, yet, rather than see him thus, he might return to his old position as servant in my house, and be paid the same wages as he had before. He hesitated, was much embarrassed, and, after a pause, said—'A thousand thanks, your Excellency, for your kindness; but I cannot accept your proposal, because,—to tell you the truth,—I make more money by this trade of begging.'"

But though the beggars often lay by considerable sums of money, so that they might, if they chose, live with a certain degree of comfort, yet they cannot leave off the habit of begging, after having indulged in it for many years. They get to be avaricious, and cannot bring their minds to spend the money they have. The other day, an old beggar, who used to frequent the steps of the Gesu, when about to die, ordered the hem of her garment to be ripped up, saying that there was money in it. In fact, about a thousand *scudi* were

found there, three hundred of which she ordered to be paid out upon her funeral, and the remainder to be appropriated for masses for her soul. This was accordingly done, and her squalid life ended in a pompous procession to the grave. —W. W. Story.

For "The Friend."

Wants at the Boarding School at Westtown.

"The want has long been felt, by many of those whose children have been educated at Westtown, of a more extended and complete course of study than has heretofore been pursued. To supply this, the committee, after much deliberation, have adopted a systematic course of instruction in both departments of the institution.

"This, as will be seen from the accompanying plan, is two-fold, viz: a *classical* and *scientific* course. The former is intended to meet the wants of those who desire to obtain a knowledge of the ancient classics, in connection with a thorough training in those branches of the mathematics and of English, which are usually taught in our schools—the latter for those who, though not wishing to study the classics, desire to pursue a regular, systematic course in the mathematics, English, and the natural sciences.

"For the benefit of those who may wish to pursue the study both of the classics and the natural sciences, an *elective* course has been framed for the last two years of the *classical* course, by substituting for the study of the Greek, a daily recitation in some branch of natural science, optional with the student.

"Those who may not desire to remain to complete the course can, as heretofore, pursue any study of the course for which they may be prepared.

"In framing the system, the committee have endeavoured to secure careful and thorough instruction in the more elementary branches of knowledge, and to bear in mind the paramount importance of the great object for which our predecessors founded this school, viz., the guarded and religious education of the youth."

First. In order to work on that plan, a due regard is needed to those elementary and practical *groundings* which are, first of all, important because, if some pupils fail to complete the "Course of Study," those *groundings* will be their best preparation (after religious principle) for the business of life; and, if they should have opportunities to complete the "Course" and obtain certificates, they must be not only incomplete without them, but rather a dishonor than a guaranty of scholarship.

A "want long felt" is an opportunity for young Friends to be "fitted for the business" of teaching, so far as they may be, preparatory to actual engagement in that profession. Prominence should be given to this, equal to its importance; and the thoroughness of the instruction, and the comprehensiveness of the course, ought to be such that no Friend preparing for teaching should have cause to say that he was obliged to seek an education in a Normal School or College out of our Society, because there is none within it wherein he could get that learning which the real and just demands of his profession call for.

Second. Stated and methodical provision is wanted for putting in practice what all competent educators admit, viz., that the body should be educated with the mind. This might be done with little cost, and that little would bring back rich returns of health, and of confidence and happiness between teachers and scholars. The many hours out of school properly divided between real play, and the varied pursuits of natural science

(the latter constitute a prominent feature of the printed course appended to the semi-annual catalogue) would furnish opportunities for aid in astronomy, geology, botany, ornithology, entomology, &c.

Third. For these purposes, which are now declared by the committee to be legitimate objects of attention,* more house-room is wanted. Breathing-room, working-room, room for cleaning and ventilating, viz., more comfortable and appropriate accommodations for teachers and assistants; more class-rooms, more sleeping-rooms, a capacious lecture room and apparatus room; a covered and well furnished play-room for the boys, and one for the girls; a dining-room with arrangements and management as nearly as may be in accordance with those of a well ordered private family, under the immediate influence and presence of the heads thereof. But all these cannot be had at once, or in a year. Time is needed to mature and to execute plans. *Efficiency is the first order—expansion the second.* Let us make the very best use of the means and the room we have, which are greatly superior to those of twenty years back, and superior to those of many other institutions of greater pretensions.

Let us not supinely wait for some great opportunity to do some great thing, whilst many opportunities are at hand for doing many needful and useful things, great in the aggregate. Let us now at once consider what *will be* the wants if the school prospers in the right way; then proceed to add only such accommodations as will afford present relief, and eventually not conflict with the entire plan adapted to those wants; making as little change in existing arrangements as will comport with the execution of that plan.

These considerations are offered because the whole Yearly Meeting is concerned in the school; and attention is awakened to the fact that some extension must be soon made. The purpose is to suggest whether it were not best now to take the required time to estimate the *wants and mutual relations* of the various departments, and shape the improvements with a view to them.

Y. W.

Germantown, 7th mo. 2d, 1867.

THE FRIEND.

SEVENTH MONTH 27, 1867.

In our last number is inserted a poetical effusion entitled "The Better Part." It is an *original* piece—the word "selected" having been attached to it by mistake.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—A Paris dispatch of the 20th says: "Napoleon still continues to purchase large numbers of horses for the use of the French army. The military workshops in France are overtasked." A Frankfurt dispatch of the same day says: "The remarkable degree of activity noticed in the French military workshops, and the continued purchase of horses for the French army, have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles here, and fears are openly expressed that war is approaching."

The Austrian Reichsrath has adopted resolutions in favor of political equality of religious faiths, and of acknowledging the legality of the ceremony of marriage when performed by civil magistrates. The national guards of Hungary are to be reorganized.

Advices from Candia via Athens, report that the Cretans are preparing a squadron of five fire ships, with which they propose to attempt the destruction of the Turkish fleet, which is supporting the army of Omar Pacha. The Cretans give terrible accounts of the cruelties of the Turks. It is stated that they besieged a

cavern in which women and children had taken refuge, and by closing the cavern with stones, left them to die from starvation. The Cretans having inflicted severe punishment upon one of Omar Pacha's spies, the Turkish general retaliated by crucifying a Greek priest.

The British Reform bill has finally passed the House of Commons and is now under discussion in the House of Lords. It is opposed by Earl Grey, but the Tory members generally sustain it.

Chili and Peru have accepted, with certain reservations, the proffered mediation of the government of the United States, in their quarrel with Spain.

Louis Kossuth is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from a district in the county of Pesth.

The Spanish government has declared martial law in the province of Catalonia, where General Prim had landed.

The Turkish Sultan continued the object of great attention in England. On the 17th, a great naval review in honor of his visit, took place off Spithead. The squadron numbered eighty vessels of war, mounting 1100 guns, and a thousand vessels filled with spectators were within seeing distance of the great pageant. Queen Victoria and suite were present. The following day a "grand banquet" was given in his honor, at which the Prince of Wales, the King of Egypt, and all the principal members of the government were present. Nearly three thousand persons sat down to the tables, the guests being principally the men most eminent in the nation for rank and reputation.

The Empress Eugenie was about to visit Queen Victoria.

Garibaldi announces that the time has come for the liberation of Rome from Papal tyranny, and for restoring to that city her ancient freedom. The Pope has made an appeal to the Emperor of France for protection. In consequence of this appeal Napoleon has notified the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi. The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome are being rebuilt and strengthened.

The Mexican government has published an address to the world intended to justify the execution of Maximilian. Juarez arrived at the capital on the 14th. He positively declines a re-election, and has ordered a new election. He wishes to retire from public life.

The St. Thomas *Tidende* publishes a correspondence announcing that Senator Doolittle, of the United States, had gone to Denmark to treat for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas for the United States.

The debate on the financial administration of the government ended in the Italian Parliament on the 22d inst., and the ministerial budget was adopted with great unanimity.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, middling uplands, 10½d.; New Orleans, 10½d. Breadstuffs firmer but prices unsettled. California wheat, 13s. 8d. per 100 lbs. Consols, 94 7/16. U. S. 5-20's 72½.

UNITED STATES.—*Congress.*—A bill has been passed to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes by the appointment of a commission to select reservations upon which to locate the said tribes. A bill passed both Houses, providing that no person shall be disqualified from holding office in the District of Columbia on account of race or color. The Supplemental Reconstruction bill, as was expected, was returned with the President's veto. It was then passed by the constitutional majority, over his veto. In the Senate 30 yeas, nays 6; in the House of Representatives, yeas 109, nays 24. The bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the Reconstruction bill was also vetoed, and then re-enacted in like manner. On the 20th inst. both Houses of Congress adjourned until the 21st of Eleventh month next.

The Revenue.—The customs receipts at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, from 7th mo. 7th to 7th mo. 13th, amounted to \$2,769,553. The receipts from internal revenue last week amounted to \$3,230,367.

Russian America.—The U. S. steamer Lincoln, sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, on the 21st inst. She conveys the government surveying party, who will make a topographical survey of the coast and adjacent islands, under the supervision of George Davidson. Captain W. A. Howard will proceed by the Lincoln to Sitka, to arrange the affairs of the revenue department.

Mount Hood.—Prof. Whitney has returned from a visit to Washington and Oregon, and reports that he ascended Mount Hood and took careful barometrical observations, and found its height not to exceed 12,400 feet.

Philadelphia.—Mortality last week 357. Of cholera infantum, 90.

Utah.—A very rich gold mine has been discovered by the Mormons on Green River. Brigham Young is fitting out parties for the mines. A train of seceding Mormons

recently left Utah for the States. On the other hand converts from Europe continue to arrive from time to time.

New Mexico.—Gold has been found on the Cimarron river, Mora county, in considerable quantities. So the extent of the digging has been about fifteen miles up and down the river. The gold is coarse and unsaved. The miners, working without tools, obtain is stated, from five to fifteen dollars each per day.

Miscellaneous.—An agent of the Union League and Congressional Committee, who has recently returned from the South, states that there are now 2000 U. Leagues, in full operation, in the eleven southern States with a membership of 200,000 loyal voters.

The New Orleans Common Council has adopted ordinance providing common schools for the education of colored children, and appropriating \$60,000 for maintenance of the same.

The New York Constitutional Convention, sitting at Albany, on the 19th inst. took up the resolution declaring that persons of African descent are entitled to same rights and immunities as persons of European descent. An amendment that all questions as to submitting this or any part of the constitution framed by the Convention as a separate question to the people, be referred until the whole constitution is framed, is adopted. The resolution thus amended was adopted a vote of 58 against 41.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for the monthly mail steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, authorized by Congress to a steamship company, at an annual compensation of \$75,000 for the service.

A Galveston dispatch says, that outrages against freedmen are numerous in some parts of Texas. Some districts colored men dare not accept appointments as registers, for fear of their lives.

The present number of dwelling houses and hotels in Boston is 18,821. Of these houses 1720 are valued less than \$1000 each, and nine at more than \$375 each.

The taxable property of Illinois, as per assessments of 1866, is \$441,000,000.

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotations on the 22d inst. *New York.*—American gold U. S. sixes, 1881, 110½; ditto, 5-20, new, 108½; 10-40, 5 per cents, 102½. Superfine State flour, \$8.20. Shipping Ohio, \$9.80 a \$11.15. Baltimore flour, common to fair, \$9 to \$11.50; trade and family \$11.60 a \$17. No. 2 Milwaukee wheat, \$2.15 a \$2. California, \$2.75 a \$2.95; amber Georgia, \$2.75 a \$2.80. Ohio oats, 93 cts. Yellow corn, \$1.08; white, \$1.10. Middling cotton, 27 a 27½ cts. *Philadelphia.*—Superfine flour, \$8 a \$8.25; finer brands, \$8.75 a \$15.50. Red wheat, \$2.50 a \$2.60; California wheat, \$3.05 a \$3.10. Rye, \$1.60 a \$1.65. Yellow corn, \$1.15. Oats, 87 a 90. Flax-seed, \$3. Timothy, \$3 a \$3.75. Cloverseed, \$8 a \$9. The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at the Avenue Drove yard reached about 1650 head. The market was more active. Extra sold at 17 a 18½ cts., fair to good, 14 a 16 cts., common, 11 a 13 cts. per lb. About 5000 sheep sold 5 a 6½ cts. per lb. gross. Hogs were in demand at advance, 3000 sold at \$10 a \$10.25 per 100 lbs. *Cincinnati.*—No. 1 red wheat, \$1.90. No. 1 corn, 71 cts. Oats, 83 a 84 cts. Rye, \$1.35. *Baltimore.*—Prime wheat, \$2.35 a \$2.40. Yellow corn, \$1.12 a \$1.15. Oats, 90 a \$1. *St. Louis.*—Spring wheat, \$1.50; wheat, \$2.10 a \$2.25. Corn, 95 a \$1.02. Oats, \$1.06. Rye, \$1.40. *Chicago.*—No. 2 wheat, \$1.25. No. 1 corn, 84 a 85 cts. Rye, \$1.23. *Louisiana.*—New wheat, \$1.75. Corn, \$1.09. Oats, 90 cts. *Waukie.*—No. 1 wheat, \$2.25 a \$2.30; No. 2, \$2 a \$2. Oats, 65 cts. Corn, 85 cts.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Rebecca Woolman, O., \$2, vol. 41; from Hannah G. Mather, Ill., per T. C. Mather, \$2, 41; from Chas. Lippincott, N. J., \$4, vols. 40 and 41.

WANTED

A woman Friend to assist in the care of the family Friends' Indian Boarding School at Tusnessassa. Application may be made to either of the undersigned members of the Committee, viz:

Jacob Edge, Downingtown, Pa.

Richard B. Bailey, Marshallton, Chester Co., Pa.

Samuel Morris, Olney P. O., near Philadelphia.

Joseph Elkinton, No. 783 So. Second St., Phila.

WILLIAM H. PILE, PRINTER,
No. 422 Walnut street.

* Except appointed recreations; and these are implied as legitimate objects.